Morning Oregonian.

VOL. XXI PORTLAND, OREGON, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 2, 1884. NO. 7379.

THE EAST.

...and Transcontinental Shown to be in Good Condition.

...KES IN THE MISSISSIPPI VALLEY

...Famous Clipper Ships—Organization of ...Pacific Telegraph Company—Items Notes from All Points.

Clipper Frolicks.

...Dec. 31.—[Special.]—Business in Call ...ipper ships for the year with the ...the St. Mary. Trade via Cape Horn ...notwithstanding, the pen... ...Pacific and the ice cases of other ...during the past year. The out... ...decrease of freight when com... ...previous years. It is not as great as was ...The market is fast getting full ... ...The number of tons dispatched from ...the past six months have ... ...last year. Of those th... ...ships David Crockett and Young ...ships left for San Francisco, ...and eight from New York. ...ships left for various ports. The two ...ships David Crockett and Young ...remain under the American flag ...them $3,000 and the latter for ...

Through Postal Telegraph Company

...[Special.]—The newly formed ...Postal Telegraph and Cable Company ...W. Mackay of Virginia City, Nevada ...Horton, Henry H. Rogers ...Clarence H. Mackay, Wm. ...Gardner S. Hart ...Davidson of New York City; George ...President of the Western Union Tele... ...Alfred W. Peck and E. L. Gillette of ...Peter F. Cantrn of Paris France. At ...yesterday organization of the new ...was perfected by the election of the fol... ...Mackay, Geo. G. Gould, vice president ...second vice president and general ...E. L. Horton, treasurer; Geo. H. Mill... ...secretary and William H. Bell, bank... ...Directors of construction. The company has ...lines from Washington, by way of ...and Baltimore, from Chicago to St. ...Pittsburg through the oil ...from Pittsburg to Toledo. Wires on ...lines being strung and they will be ...operation soon, the middle of February ...

The Ohio Senatorship.

...Dec. 26.—The Ohio senatorial fight is ...There is no doubt that Henry B. Payne ...leads in the fight but he does not lead ...by a large majority. Payne claims ...Payne on the first ballot and ...Pendleton has about 30. Ward 9 ...Thurman and Sawyer 2. The caucus will ...Wednesday, January 2 and between now and ...must be done. The Payneites fear ...has been playing for and fixing ...have gone to...

H. W. S.

The Daily Oregonian.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JAN. 2, 1884.

MR. VILLARD'S RETIREMENT.

Now that the announcement is made that Mr. Villard is to retire from the presidency of the Northern Pacific, it is a proper time to review some of his incidents and consequences of his connection with the road. He had previously retired from the presidency of the O. R. & N. and O. & T.—corporations which owned their existence to himself; so that now his active connection with the railways of the northwest will cease, at least for a time. By the storm created by the fall in stocks, and by the losses of over-sanguine investors, Mr. Villard has been overborne. This statement seems to be the plain fact; yet there is nothing in the events suffered by the stockholders which should be regarded as in any way discreditable to him. To every observer it is now apparent that these reverses could not, in the circumstances, possibly have been averted. The Northern Pacific or its controlled companies cannot at once show earnings sufficient to meet the charges on their bonds and at the same time pay dividends on their stocks. Hence the stocks go down. It is a vice of the American system of building railways that the bonds are issued without benefit to the property, while the roads are built upon the prospects of the bonds. The nominal value of Northern Pacific stocks, for example, do not represent the money that built the road, nor on a basis which the original owners of the franchise divided among themselves. Roads ought to be built on the proceeds of their stock. But instead of this the stock is distributed among the parties "on the inside," and then the road and all its property are mortgaged to secure the sums borrowed to build. Thus, the Northern Pacific, having incurred a debt for construction equal to the entire cost of the property—a debt which was a first lien on the road and the land grant—was loaded besides with a vast amount of stock; and as the road cannot earn at once a greater sum than will pay the expenses of operation, and meet the charges on the bonds, the stock is in a condition to be raided by its enemies, and for the time being has little to support it.

The circumstances that lie at the foundation of these conditions were not created by Mr. Villard. He took the facts as he found them and dealt with them accordingly. When he came into the Northern Pacific it and Jay Cooke were recovered from its bankrupt condition, and construction was going on with considerable vigor. But it had not yet made all the financial arrangements necessary to secure its completion. There was a great deal of money, but not enough. Mr. Villard organized the Transcontinental scheme to help it out. A great demand for Northern Pacific stock was the result of the effort to bring that company under a new directory and management, and in consequence of this demand the stock rapidly advanced. A value was given it in the market which it did not in fact possess, since the mortgage bonds, representing the whole cost of the road, necessarily had preference over the stock, and the latter could get nothing till the demands of the former were first satisfied. Heavy subscriptions to Transcontinental furnished additional means to push construction of the Northern Pacific, and the last named company became a heavy debtor to the first named one. Every exertion was made by Mr. Villard to complete the road as soon as possible. The principal urgency for this was found in the condition of the land grant. Every year the land grant was attacked at Washington, and it is asserted that these attacks last year cost the company no less than $250,000, disbursed, we may suppose, mainly among lobbyists and members of congress. It was to go, out of the clutches of these birds and beasts of prey that construction of the road was pushed at a rate which greatly augmented the expense. The policy, however, heaped up the debt and hastened the collapse of the stock, which, as they had been run up too high before, in consequence of the heavy purchases made by Mr. Villard, were now run down to an absurdly low point, in consequence of a panic and pressure to sell. It was found that the stocks would not pay dividends at once, and the debt incurred in construction of the road was more than had been expected, and as usual in such cases, the change ran at once from one extreme to the other.

But though Mr. Villard has failed to sustain the expectations entertained by the holders in the stocks of the companies, it is only just to say that his connection with the railroad system of the northwest has been highly beneficial to the country served by the roads. Development of our railroad system has been hastened several years by his agency in the work. Without him there would have been no O. R. & N. company, with its railway and steamer lines; we should have no road from Portland to Walla Walla; there would have been no connection with the east for some time yet, and the prospect of the Eastern Oregon connection with the Union Pacific, of the Southern Oregon connection with the Central Pacific, and of the many branches for the service of the different localities in the northwest, would yet be remote. In fairness to Mr. Villard these things should be stated and remembered. Against them are the reverses of stock speculation which have overtaken many persons; but these reverses would have taken place in the same circumstances had any other man been at the head of the companies. The most reasonable thing the sufferers can do is to blame themselves because they did not stay out of stock speculations.

ARE WE PROSPEROUS?

The figures of exports and imports given yesterday are of the highest interest. Not in all respects are they complete, but they are as nearly so as it was possible to make them. No record is kept of the domestic exports from Coos bay, Yaquina bay, and several smaller coast ports, nor is it possible to obtain the values of stock, merchandise, etc., which cross over the borders of the state into Washington, Idaho and eastward. And, too, the figures upon our income from mining are wholly lacking. The product of the mines of eastern and southern Oregon is at least $3,000,000. The figures of these classes, if they could be obtained, would add greatly to the total given in the printed tables. And the figures of imports are imperfect, in that they do not cover the receipts at the coast ports, across the state borders and by the Northern Pacific railroad. Owing to the confusions of a new system and to the circumstance that the chief offices of the railroad company are far away, the figures of domestic imports over this line during the four months of its operation are not available. The figures of imports lacking, however, do not balance the figures of exports lacking, so that the disproportion between what we spend and what we earn, as a state, is really not so great as it would appear from a study of the totals.

The tables give our exports, domestic and foreign, at $27,309,379, and our imports, domestic and foreign, at $38,078,593. The difference between these totals is a tremendous disproportion between our income and our outgo, and greatly to our disadvantage. While these figures do not tell the exact truth, they tell the truth approximately. They show indubitably that, as a state, we are spending more money than we are taking in, and that the excess proportion, as against us in the year just ended is greater than that for any former year. And we have for several years, as the figures show, been spending the money. An unusual and purely accidental income has enabled us to this survey lying game to keep our heads above water. Vast sums have been expended in railroad construction in the state or in channels which have ended in this state during the past four or five years. This has furnished the bulk of the money to pay for our excesses. And from another source we have acquired the balance which railroad operations have not supplied—we have borrowed. Oregon is paying an enormous foreign interest bill. For several years this has been a splendid field for foreign money lenders, and they have put out great sums.

The railroads are now nearly completed, and from construction work we shall have but little more help. The country is now carrying a heavier debt than it should carry, and we ought not to borrow any more. Immigration will doubtless bring in a good deal of money this year, but not enough to supply the deficit. The fact is apparent that our next tendency income from this time on will be less than for the few years past. If we are people, we do not become involved, we must go about economizing industries which will keep our money at home and we must practice a close economy. And, unless we do these two things, disaster is ahead of us.

THE STATE JUDICIARY.

It is a matter worth serious attention that two of our state judgeships have been vacated within the past few days. Two gentlemen distinguished alike for learning and upright character have voluntarily stepped down from stations of dignity and honorable responsibility. The circumstances emphasize the protest made a year and a half ago by the resignation of Judge McArthur, against the small pay given for judicial service. The three judges, McArthur, Stott and Hannah, have resigned because their pay was not sufficient for their proper maintenance, and far below the honorous rewards of legal practice. With a single exception, our district judgeships are held by young men, young in legal experience as well as in years; and while we have no word of complaint against the gentlemen who have been called to the places of dignity, we can not refrain from protesting that they have been called prematurely. It is scarcely possible that men new in the law, however furnished with native talent or theoretic learning can make perfectly capable judges. No personal slightness or fact, nor high degree of education, can properly supply the lack of experience. Of course some young men are so highly endowed as to do better fit all for judgment than many mature men of lesser talent; but they are rare, so rare as to be rare even as exceptions.

The judgeship ought to attract the best talent and experience at the bar. Elevation to the bench should be the reward of wisdom and integrity and not a trial of those qualities. The judicial service should be so well paid that the best men at the bar could and would accept its honors. And if there be not a reform in this matter, it shall come to be the common and expected thing that judgeships are handed about to beginners in hunt of reputation and second or third rate men who have failed in the practice, the judiciary, which of all branches of the public service should be the most honored, will fall into disregard if not, indeed, into contempt. And from these stings the descent to venality is easy and natural. Independent of many greater considerations which need not be set forth, the constitution of the state should be amended, allowing higher pay for judicial service.

In filling the places vacated by Judge Stott and Hannah, Governor Moody has no doubt acted upon this information and best judgment. Mr. Smith, who succeeds Judge Stott, was the best man available. Mr. Webster, who succeeds Judge Hannah in the southern district, is, we are informed, a young man of the highest promise, but his lack of experience is a serious fault. We are informed that he has been a member of the bar scarcely the fourth of a year. There was no opportunity in Southern Oregon for Governor Moody to do a very grateful thing. Judge R. P. Boise, a veteran lawyer and judge, the choice of his democratic colleagues in the last legislature for United States senator, and several times voted for the judgeship by his district, would probably have accepted the place; and the partisan circumstance would have made his appointment highly honorable to the governor and the state. It is only fair to say, however, that in his appointments Governor Moody has not sought politicians, but on the contrary has resisted their importunities.

The number of immigrants to this country during the past year was about 568,000, who added to the wealth of the country more than $500,000,000. Sixteen million acres of public lands have been taken up. Speculators have taken some of it, but on the other hand the actual settler has purchased of the railroad companies. Most of the immigrants are young in the productive period of life, and they will add to the wealth of the nation by tilling the land. Whatever may be the cause of the present depression, or however long it may last, the elements of recuperation are present and increasing, though the gain may be slow in diffusing itself so as to affect business generally. The population of the country is on the whole industrious and wage-earning, and it is consuming the staple articles of life that are here produced. The clouds which now lower over the business world will in the nature of things give way to the sunshine.

As the penalties are heavy for trying to avoid payment of the United States internal revenue tax of $25 per year on retail liquor dealers, there are very few attempts at evasion; therefore, the books of the bureau furnish the most reliable measure of the liquor traffic. Ten years ago, there were throughout the country 200,676 retailers, and now there are 195,869. In Maine, there were 1084, and now there are 1163. New Hampshire has decreased from 1500 to 1388; Vermont, from 681 to 326. Massachusetts has increased from 8468 to 8,76; Connecticut, from 2781 to 3057; Rhode Island, from 906 to 1446. New York had 46,874, and now has but 31,000. Yet for the year just passed the statistics show an increase in the traffic. The country has 19,095 more retail dealers, 110 more rectifiers, 809 more wholesalers, and 7 more brewers.

The Mormons, who were long reported to be inconsolable over their removal to the Indian territory, have ceased repining and have turned their efforts toward better things. They now number twenty-six families of one hundred and six persons. The government turns them them with implements, supplies, and an instructor in agriculture, and they are fast becoming farmers. One woman without assistance raised 398 bushels of corn last year from a little field of five acres. The reservation has been surveyed into forty-acre lots, and the cabins are being removed from the cluster in which they stood, and ere long every family will have its forty-acre patch.

The Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railroad earned during the year 1883 the great sum of $23,000,000. This company owns more miles of road than any other in the United states. The equipment in every particular is first-class. The sleeping and dining car services is unequalled, as every traveler from the northwest who has taken the line from St. Paul to Chicago can attest. Large additions are made to the lines of the company every year, radiating from Chicago to the west and northwest, making in all nearly 5000 miles of road under one management.

From the telegraphic statement of the Oregon and Transcontinental company it would appear that the cash value of the O. R. & N. and Northern Pacific stocks held by that company, at present quotations of those stocks, [illegible] have a value of $10,000,000 more. Liabilities are about $11,000,000. Net assets of the company, at present cash value of stocks, would seem to be from $23,000,000 to $30,000,000. These would warrant further quotations of Transcontinental than the following:

An organ of the assembled infamy of 1883 says that Mitchell doesn't trouble himself over what is said about him. Then he is like one whom Fenius described as "infamous and contemned."

THE HOUSE COMMITTEES.

When the people place a political party in control of congress it is of more than fair that no committees should be made up so as to reflect their sentiments. Mr. Carlisle seems to have acted upon this view and the only criticism upon his method of carrying it out is that he has given unnecessary prominence to southern members, and thus placed obstacles in the way of the minority in the matching the business of the congress. Twenty-eight of the fifty two chairmanships go to southerners, with only one of these, Mr. Tucker, of Virginia, of a man of national reputation and decided ability. If they were men of distinguished political ability and experience in legislation the case would be different. But when such men as Mr. Hiscock and Bland of Missouri are placed at the head of such committees as those of banking and currency and coinage, it must have been because the party is radically weak in statesmanship ability, or because its ablest leaders intended to emasculate the action of committees on those important subjects. Mr. Buckner has been chairman of the committee on banking and currency before, and in that position he made himself conspicuous for his ignorance of the operations of the national banks and his obstinate hostility to advice and enlightenment. Mr. Bland, the chairman of the committee on coinage, weights and measures, is the author of the silver law now in force, a measure which has never been satisfactorily defended on any principle of political economy, and which has been assailed in the ablest manner by the ablest men in the country, and we shall have lost the last of our commercial precedence in the world before we abandon the folly of this purpose or the futility of the means by which the purpose was sought to be carried out." If Mr. Carlisle could not have found some men like Mr. Tucker and Mr. Blackburn among the southern members, he should have selected some of his chairmen among the northern Democrats. Besides this preponderance of chairmen the southern members in many instances have the substance while the northern members have the shadow of power. The south has five out of eight of the democratic members of the ways and means and four out of nine of the democratic members of the appropriations committee, and two of the members of the latter committee live on the Ohio river—the border line. In a word the solid south, which furnishes one-third of the total membership of the house, has considerably more than one-half of the committees and consequently more than one half of the power of the majority.

The most important committee in that ways and means. It was originally created in imitation of the committee of supply of the house of commons. It was then composed of a member from each state, and since that time the south has generally controlled it, a number of the chairmen having been taken from Virginia and North Carolina. The chairmanship of this committee has now been given for a second time to Mr. Morrison of Illinois, a man of ability and experience and high personal character. It will devolve upon him, more than any the member, to shape and defend a revenue bill, and upon the skill and honesty with which he performs this important work it is not improbable that his party may depend for success in the coming presidential campaign. The bill which he may report may not become a law, for if an adverse majority in the senate cannot defeat it an unfriendly executive may, but still it lies within his power to indicate fairly what the democratic party is to be, so far as congress can control it. He favors a gradual but sure approach to the greatest possible freedom of trade and industry, and regards taxation for protection, at this period in our history, as essentially indefensible, to be done away with as soon as circumstances shall permit. Messrs. Mills of Texas, Blackburn of Kentucky, and Hunt of Ohio, other members of the committee, share his views. Mr. Bland of Georgia is less radical, Mr. Hiscock of New York favors low duties on most forms of raw material, and on competing finished products duties equivalent to the greater cost of labor in this country. Of the republican members, Mr. Kelly of Pennsylvania and Mr. McKinley of Ohio are extreme protectionists, Mr. Henderson of Iowa, Mr. Hiscock of New York and Mr. Russell of Massachusetts are moderate protectionists. All the final phases of opinion in each party may be said to be represented in the committee with the preponderance in favor of revision and reduction.

The judiciary committee, with Ben Butler Tucker of Virginia as chairman, and Reed of Maine and Boland of Vermont amongst its members, is unusually strong. Mr. Randall as chairman of the committee on appropriations with Holman of Indiana to assist him in the work of retrenchment. The committee on commerce is made up with a view to localization on the regulation of commerce among the states. The committee on naval affairs with Cox as chairman is also strong. Cox, it is said, would have been given the committee on foreign affairs if he could have been trusted not to make too much of the Irish question. That committee is given to Curtin of Pennsylvania. With the exception of the weakness of the southern members, the committees seem to have been arranged, as they should have been, so as to give force and effect to the dominant sentiment of the house.

The rapid growth of the cause of temperance in Washington is noted by a correspondent of the Springfield *Republican*, who alludes to the fact that "the three leading candidates for speaker formerly used stimulants, sometimes to excess," and adds:

"Two of them are now total abstainers and have been for some years, while the third, only rises to a moderate length of his distance. I can count a dozen senators who used to tipple who have not drunk a drop in two years, and there is not a senator, with perhaps an exception or two, who is not prudent and most temperate in the use of liquor. Nearly all of these do not touch anything except a light wine at dinner. It is so in the house. It is so with most of the public men. There has grown up a sentiment that a man is a fool who uses liquor immoderately, and that he is better off without any of it. Three years ago I saw one of the most brilliant members of the senate staggering drunk in front of Willard's hotel. The other day I saw that he left his champagne untouched on a dinner bill of fare, and I haven't touched alcohol in any form for three years. I woke up one morning and recalling that pretty much all the temperance lecturers have said was true, and felt ply said to myself that I have had enough. And I have. I have never seen the time from that day to this that I have not felt a reparance for liquor." Garfield, the learned lawyer from Arkansas, is a teetotaler. Said he: "I was passing by the cemetery near my home one day, and I saw the graves of a dozen brilliant men who began life with me, every one of them hastened to his end by whisky. I made up my mind that I had drunk my share, and stopped."

The Railway Age, in a review of railroad building in the United States during the year 1883, shows that 6000 miles of main track were laid at an approximate cost of $165,000,000, making the total number of miles of railroad in the country to date, about 120,000. The construction during 1882, 11,600 miles, was the largest in the history of the country. The year before 9400 miles were laid. The states and territories which had in construction this year are as follows: Montana, 433; Dakota, 425; Michigan, 403; New York, 375; Pennsylvania, 339; Ohio, 316; Mississippi, 305. New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Delaware, Nevada and Wyoming were the only states and territories in which no new roads were built.

The Christian religion is not founded in General O. O. Howard, and it will continue in existence whatever he may do or say in reference to branding Deerfoot with infidelity or even with a red-hot iron. It has stood the heresies of our apostle and the denial of another and it will not be destroyed in the reputation of General Howard.

A new candidate for the post-master's job at Washington has been discovered. They have been found charging applicants $25 for introducing a bill in congress in their behalf. The service consists of writing a bill and presenting it to some member to introduce it, which, of course, is the last ever heard of it.

FOREIGN HONORS TO A FRIEND OF AMERICA.

SYDNEY, New South Wales.—At the New Zealand International Exhibition, the highest prize was awarded to St. Jacobs Oil, the great Remedy for pain-curing and healing.

PRESS PITH.

Hell-to-Pay is the name of a Maine town. Speak to Dr. Pain in such a case he was living there just now.—*Hartford Post*.

Last week we told you, put not your trust in similes for 1884. They are compiled on the old Hoosier style, which is now so dreadfully out of fashion as to be quite effete.

New York democrats expecting to rebuild the republican party and Tammany at Chicago, are seriously inquiring of each other how three Tweeds can be made out of two Randalls.—*Detroit Journal*.

"Cawtawsa" seemed liberated for Hisher, waving his umbrella at a Market street driving the other day. "Cawtawsa," said the cabman, "the name was never known."—*San Francisco Post*.

If New York wants to know what its political future is, let it look to Indiana for a lesson. Two Republican legislatures were elected in that state in 1880, and both were counted in by the democratic majority in congress.—*New York Herald*.

Under-sized men are going into the front rank of politics. Until the days of Napoleon, it was supposed that a man must be six feet high to be a great soldier, but now it is known that a man can be a great statesman if he is only five feet high.—*Boston Post*.

That Tradesmens Tariff Question.

Louisville Courier-Journal.

The New York *Sun* now insists that the only chance of getting down cradle from the high tariff is to encourage an easier way of getting up stairs. It says it is a good deal like trying to get rid of the incubus of corporations by voting for Cullom. The democratic platform-builders of 1884 will have their platform literally made to their hands if the republicans will only adopt a high tariff plank and a low tariff whiskey plank. A high tariff cannot run a low tariff whiskey plank without the latter's being overloaded, and we shall have lost the last of our commercial precedence in the world before we abandon the folly of this purpose or the futility of the means by which the purpose was sought to be carried out. Mr. Dana intimates that he has described correctly the root of candidates we can direct. If he should find out and tell us, possibly he will succeed in keeping it from the knowledge of the editor of the New York *Sun* if he will break our necks.

The Committees.

St. Paul Pioneer Press.

The report issued does not call the chairmanships to which the several committees belong of the highest importance, and four out of five subject committees of the house, except two, are headed by men who seem to be supplying promptly the requirements of the chairmanship, through to new Democratic Mississippi statesmen, seventy-five years old, who showed much wisdom in keeping out of the war, and who, it is said, will be a candidate for the senate when Gen. Walthall's term expires. Both of these men are from the Second district, which has been represented by Lamar and Chalmers. Both are lawyers of considerable ability, and both have been on the bench. Both have been members of the state legislature, and both, it is said, have been candidates for governor. Both have been members of congress, and both, it is said, have been candidates for governor. Both have been members of congress, and both, it is said, have been candidates for governor.

Nobody is Blaming the South.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

We are unwilling accounts of the South report to the shooting and killing of each other so easily and frequently as they did the other day in New Orleans, should they forth be blamed for believing that they fix justify manslaughter, suicide, robbery or any other enormity.

A Communistic Bar.

Augusta Chronicle.

No one need go to Georgia to be [illegible] who never set foot in Woodbine but, after [illegible] day to Monday without planting [illegible] fee.

No other institution has won [illegible] equal to Ayer's Sarsaparilla in [illegible] and health.

Advertisements such as "Wanted," "Lost," "To Let," "To Exchange," "For Sale," etc., will be inserted for ten cents per line first insertion, five cents per line thereafter. No inserted for less than three lines. These rates apply to cash advertisements only.

Deaths, Marriages and Births fifty cents each. Resolutions of Condolence ten cents per line. All transient advertising payable in advance.

S. H. Schwab & Bro., Artistic Printers, 311 Washington street.

A HOME FOR LADIES OF CONVENIENCE, with or without board. Apply at 110 Fourth street.

NEW TO-DAY.

RARE INVESTMENT—[illegible]

MEETING OF CREDITORS OF THE [illegible] MARK Iron Works Co. will be held [illegible]

NOTICE—[illegible]

SALOON FOR SALE—[illegible]

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN IN [illegible]

WANTED—A FURNISHED ROOM [illegible]

WANTED—TO RENT THREE [illegible]

RESPECTABLE PEOPLE MAY [illegible]

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL [illegible]

WANTED—A GOOD [illegible]

WANTED—SITUATION BY [illegible]

WANTED—SITUATION BY [illegible]

DR. C. ANDRAS HAS REMOVED [illegible]

FLORENCE OIL STOVES.

FOR SALE BY AUCTION.

BY A. J. WELCH & CO.

On the premises, 141 Third St., bet. Pine and Ash sts.

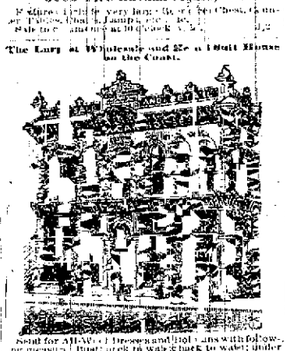
ON WEDNESDAY, JAN. 2, 1884,

THE WHOLE OF THE

Saloon Fixtures, stock of Wine, Liquors, 5000 Five Havana Cigars, etc.

Office closed for very large sale of Carpets, Linoleums, Lamps, etc., on Thursday, Jan. 3, at 10 o'clock.

The Lure at Wholesale and Be a Great Human on the Coast.



Send for ARMY & Dressen and [illegible] cans with following inscription: Boat [illegible] to walk back to water; [illegible] length of arm; round walk [illegible] length of front and back; no [illegible] Dress as [illegible] Attached to [illegible] Put this [illegible] the mercy of [illegible] to [illegible] open up [illegible] and [illegible] Price [illegible] Address [illegible]

Phœnix Assurance Co., OF LONDON

OFFICE—No. 7 STARK STREET, (North side, between Front and First.)

TELEPHONE NO. [illegible]

GEORGE L. STORY, AGENT.

P. C. S. S. Co.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

Steamer "Idaho" WILL LEAVE FOR ALASKA AND WAY PORTS ON Thursday Morning, Jan. 3, 1884.

[illegible] AT WELL [illegible] STREET, [illegible] L. STOKES, Agent.

MME. GOUPIL'S FRENCH LAUNDRY, THE WELL-KNOWN [illegible] GOUPIL, Late of Portland, Oregon, [illegible] Portland, Oregon.

SEALED PROPOSALS [illegible] SALE [illegible]

L. FELDMANN & CO., IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN woodenware and willow ware, and manufacturers of brooms and brushes. 135 FRONT ST., PORTLAND, OREGON

WANTS.

WANTED—A SMART BOY, WHO CAN [illegible] with the city. Apply at 109 Second st.

WANTED—A GOOD [illegible] Apply at 109 Second st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS [illegible] Apply at 109 Second st.

WANTED—A GOOD [illegible] Apply at 109 Second st.

WANTED—A GOOD [illegible] Apply at 109 Second st.

WANTED—A GOOD

COMMISSION.
C. M. STAYMAN
& CO.,
MISSION MERCHANTS
REAL ESTATE, FIRE
AND LIFE INSURANCE AGENTS.
Office: 240 Front Street, Portland, Or.
CONNOR,
mission Merchant
Pine.
Sardines & Mackerel
Made.
b APPRAISER.
INEER & APPRAISER
Dry and Wet Docks
in and Marine Railway
Portland, Or.
D ENGINEERS.
n. OSTLER,
Dry Docks
Ships Taken on to Dry Docks
Block, Third and Oak sts.
ERCHANTS.
MMISSION AND Bank
and Retail Dealers in Flour,
MILLER & WAY, 102 Front st.
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
Front street, Portland, Or.
& CO., COMMISSION
Front st., Portland, Or.
FRONT STREET, HALL
and Wood, No. 30 North
CO., 208 FRONT AND
Wines, Teas, Coffees and Spices.
Wines, Front and Ankeny sts.
GROCERS.
& CO., WHOLESALE
Front street, Portland, Or.
HOUSE, LESLIE, GRO
Merchandise and Produce, 20
Portland, Or. 2836
& CO., WHOLESALE
Merchants, 86 to 90 N. W.
F. WHOLESALE GROCERS
Commission Merchants,
Portland, Or.
WDER.
AGENTS FOR CAL. POWDER
and Vine sts., Portland.
W MACHINERY.
CO., WHOLESALE PAI
ers in agricultural implements,
engines, buggies, carriages,
machines, saws, belting, etc.
quality, rubber and sewing
E PRACTICAL MILL
Gradual Reduction and
rural saddle for a Lumber
Saws, &c.
NOTICE.
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& Co., Douglass, 151
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will have to pass your
widely popular, will be
patronage of the general
ectfully,
ELIAS E. MYERS.
PORTWICK, E. K. HAS RE
ME COMPANY.
Dealers in the Celebrated
A LIME.
Dealers in
Cement.
California Plaster
Bearing Hair, Sacks, Etc.
SHINGTON STREET.
IS IT?
BOLACHAN is a specific
ly. It has a rich, distinct
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ic is smoked and sugar
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ALL, Gresham.
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24 Front Street
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patronage of the general
ectfully,
ELIAS E. MYERS.

Oregonian.

MORNING, JAN 3, 1884.

Entered at Portland, Or., as second class matter.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES
DAILY—IN ADVANCE.
One year $10
Six months 5 00
Three months 2 50
One month 90
Including Sunday, one year 12 00
Including Sunday, six months 6 25
Including Sunday, three months 3 25
Including Sunday, one month 1 10
Sunday, one year 2 50
WEEKLY.
One year 1 50

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Portland, Jan. 1, 1884 P. M.

Name of Station.	Bar.	Ther.	Wind	Weather
Portland	30.04	32	E	Cloudy
Roseburg	30.06	30	Calm	Cloudy
Red Bluff	30.08	42	E	Clear
Sacramento	30.08	46	E	Clear
San Francisco	30.08	50	W	Clear
Carson	30.04	28	Calm	Clear
Walla Walla	30.04	32	Calm	Clear
Umatilla	30.04	32	Calm	Clear
Boise City	30.04	28	Calm	Clear
Baker City	30.04	28	Calm	Clear
Salt Lake	30.04	28	Calm	Clear

Observations taken at 5 P. M. Portland time.

MAN IN THE MOON.

Ackowledgement.—The city staff of The Oregonian take this opportunity to thank the many through whose kind attention they have been enabled to present all the local news every morning during the year just past. Without the aid of these friendly to this journal, and to the reporters, this would have been impossible. Therefore to the kindness of the various courts, the federal, county and city officers, and their employees; the police heads of departments of the several railroad and steamship lines entering Portland and a legion of others may consider themselves individually thanked for favors to this Journal.

New Year's Vows.—Yesterday every one turned over a new leaf in the book of life i e. The instrument that most made of the occasion was to inscribe it thereon, or cancel a number of good resolutions. All think many we know of, not kind of Jonah-like repentance and sackcloth and ashes, but a cheerful and enlightened contentment to put their hands to the plow of good deeds from these time forth. Well, if everybody provided with New Year's resolutions, or "good vows," instead of chimneys at the end of the year, would be in the happy condition of Mr. Micawber. Then, perhaps, we could have the faith of breaking them.

Runaway.—A private horse belonging to Mr. Herman was making a most lively time one night last week, to the terror of the inmates of one Barry Morton, who has opened a boarding-house for part of the season with the building of Mr. Herman. It seems that the latter gentleman had ordered a horse with which to go to Salem, and the animal was brought to the door in front of the house. Mr. Herman, it seems, was not ready to start at the moment, and the horse, getting restless, started off on a run, and, in spite of all efforts to the contrary, kept it up for a number of blocks, to the great consternation of the boarders, who rushed to the windows and fancied that the whole house was coming down on their heads.

Our New Year's Number.—Notwithstanding yesterday was a holiday, and that few newsboys were in their street and offices, the sale of The New York Oregonian at the counter-rooms was large, and necessary to call a thriving business until noon. Every one of the many purchasers expressed himself in hearty approval of the enterprise of Hoyt's mind in preparing an issue of such great value to the Pacific Northwest. Reporters in their rush to secure copies for their friends failed to secure their own, and the publication office was besieged all day by applicants, willing to pay double the regular price for a copy. Many think 15,000 copies of the issue will be sent east.

Diamond Presented.—Councilman Gerlow was yesterday presented with a very handsome diamond shirt stud by a number of his friends. The presentation was made by Ben Norden in a neat speech, which was suitably responded to by Mr. Gerlow, who, although taken by surprise, was equal to the occasion. Of course, no one has as yet found out how he got into jail. The king of clubs would be more in his line. The latter gentleman wore the gift diamond with pleasure on his breast like the head light on a locomotive.

Masonic.—At the regular meeting of Willamette Council, No. 11, R. & S. M., at its last meeting also held the following officers for the ensuing term: C. G. E. T. Wolfard, M. I. G.; Mrs. M. A. Bliss, secretary; J. C. Middleton, deputy lecturer; Mrs. Shadduck, Mrs. Dr. Lewis, treasurer; Mrs. Phebe Goodrich, Miss Ida Wright, assistants; Mrs. Bauer, warden; Mrs. E. Lindsey, guard; J. Wright, sentry; H. M. King, trustees; F. G. Abell, G. H. Wheeler, Mrs. G. Abell, medical examiners, Drs. G. H. Wheeler and E. A. Owens.

Short Run.—Between nine and ten o'clock last evening an alarm of fire was sounded from box 15, and the department quickly responded. The fire was discovered between the walls and the plastering of Mrs. Grant's author lodging house on 3 street. A stream of water thrown for about a minute extinguished the blaze, although considerable smoke and damage resulted and the loss will be merely local.

The Holiday.—Yesterday was a very dull and very quiet day. Little disorder was visible on the streets, and only eleven arrests were made by the police. The weather, though cold, was not unpleasantly so, and there was very little wind. The afternoon the pedestrians took advantage of the fine, parking walks to inspect the fashionable, and conducive to good appetite. The usual number of callers were out, and Newsboy's theater was crowded to the very extreme of standing room.

Extension of Jefferson Street.—The city surveyor is preparing plans and estimates for the proposed extension of Jefferson street to the city park. The street will be extended west from the county garden to the boundaries of the park. A franchise has already been granted for a railway, and as soon as the extension is completed one of cars will leave Washington street to the park at the south end as well as at the north.

Brief Mention.

Regular council meeting to-night

"The Duel of Savoy" at New Market theatre.

Mr. Oregonian's sixteen page annual review for sale 10 wrappers at the counter no room; price ten cents.

A delegation of eight or nine ladies of Alice Wright post, G. A. R., visited the station house at 10 o'clock, and were served to the patronage of the county treasurer.

This Hour on Council.—Mr. Herman will introduce a resolution instructing the committee on fire department to confer with the Portland Gas Company relative to the placing of gas lamps in the vicinity of the fire engine houses.

Jefferson County.—Quarterly visit the United Carriage Company, has been appointed assistant United States marshal for the district of Oregon, with headquarters in this city for the present.

Pacific Republic club kept open house yesterday afternoon and evening, and received the congratulations of their friends on new rooms in the old First National bank building. Lunches were laid, welcomed and entertainment generally.

Wm. M. Chandler, Wells, Fargo & Co's agent at Spokane, writes that he subscribed for the "Daily Morning Oregonian" on the 1st inst., and has received all issues of the paper. More than 1,000 copies of the issue will be sent east.

Lena Patton, aged about 16 years, of age, who one years ago suffered an injury to her brain that resulted in her becoming violent, has been committed to the Salem asylum.

Shedding & Papsworth have under contract for on G street, between Tenth and Eleventh, a large frame building, two stories high, to be used as a meeting with their meat business. It will cost about $5,500.

A correspondent wishes to know whether "Blanc fred should be spelled with one or two n's. Blanc ing to be to prevent anyone from spelling the name as he wishes, and his correspondent pay his money and take his choice.

The attorneys in the branch of probate court, wherein Clara M. Woods and Dr. G. H. Davis are contesting the will of said deceased, are busy at work preparing the papers for the defendant's appeal to the supreme court. It will be made in a few days.

Amusements.

Katie Putnam.—This lady, who was, one week ago, comparatively unknown in Portland audiences, has now by pluck and determination, by her genius as an actress, by her magnetism and by her versatility, placed herself in the front rank of favorites. She has proved herself a great favorite, and she well deserves that honor. Since her first appearance she has had a constant company, and each succeeding night has added to the number of her admirers. Last night the house was packed from the parquet to the dress circle, and standing room was at a premium. Miss Putnam appeared in the character of Lena Despard, in the play of "The Two Orphans," and her acting was a revelation to those who had not seen her before. Her conception of the character was perfect, and her acting was marked by a power and pathos that brought down the house. Miss Putnam was called before the curtain at the close of each act, and at the end of the play was presented with a handsome basket of flowers. Her support was excellent, and the play was put on the stage in a manner that reflects credit upon the management. To-night Miss Putnam will appear in the character of Pauline, in the play of "The Lady of Lyons," and to-morrow night she will appear as Camille, in the play of that name. Miss Putnam is a lady of refinement and culture, and her success is well deserved.

Congratulations.

We have gone through one year. That we have lived through a year of little struggle speaks loudly in our favor.

And are we wretches yet alive?
And are we yet united?
'Tis wondrous: 'tis amazing grace
That we are out of hell.
—*Orpheus Hymn.*

Personal.

Mrs. Dr. H. B. Jones yesterday returned from a brief visit to Salem.

A New Year's present came to Mr. Frank R. Arnold yesterday in the shape of a daughter.

Where the sun Jumps a Day.

Chatham Isle, lying off the coast of New Zealand, in the South Pacific ocean, is peculiarly situated, and it seems to be the isolated region on the globe where days of one week change. It is just in the line of demarkation between dates. The high line of demarkation between dates. The high line of demarkation between dates. The high

The Daily Oregonian.
WEDNESDAY MORNING, JAN. 2, 1884.

PERSONALITIES.

P. T. Barnum is getting well along in years, but he says he never felt better in his life.

Indiana people still refuse to look on the Holman boom as anything but a huge joke.

Joaquin Miller is to try the equestrianity business, and has in a "log cabin" at Washington.

Captain Richard King, one of the "cattle kings" of Texas, pays one-fifth of the taxes in Nueces county.

Capt. R. W. Spencer, one of the Jeannette survivors, is writing a volume to narrate his Arctic adventures.

General Steedman's memory is honored by Cleveland veterans, who have just named a G. A. R. post after him.

The late J. P. Hale, of New York, left $10,000,000, much of which sum goes to a cousin who can neither read or write.

A rasher-under-sized, plainly dressed, smooth-faced man with a conspicuous nose, is a correspondent's idea of Von Moltke.

Badinguet, who helped Napoleon III to escape from Ham and gave him one of his many nicknames, has just died in Paris.

Ex-Senator Yule, of Florida, an ante-bellum secessionist in the red hot days, has bought a residence in Washington, near the Thomas statue.

Patrick Dorsey, whose inventions in telegraphy are attracting attention, was a Western Union telegraph boy in Hartford a few years ago.

Mr. John Davis, assistant secretary of state of the United States, arrived in Havana yesterday. It is stated that he is entrusted with an official mission.

George Augustus Sala says that he wants to keep the English language as English as possible, and he therefore objects to the further introduction of foreign words.

Colonel John W. Denning left one granddaughter $1,000, another $10,000, and a third nearly $100,000. But the will has just been broken in favor of the one-dollar heir.

Marvin J. Seven, the agitator for the abolition of hang ng, a Wisconsin man will visit the southern capitals the coming winter to ride his hobby-horse before the legislatures.

"Wagne'a genius has been in a large sense misapplied," says an English lecturer before the royal academy "and should be studied to learn what to avoid rather than what to follow."

Rev. Dr. Backus of Union college, N. Y., who has been blind from cataract ten years, has fully recovered his sight as the result of operations performed by a Baltimore physician.

Governor Murray of Utah estimates that of the 150,000 people in that territory 110,000 are Mormons. He believes that there is now danger of what will be virtually a polygamic empire in the far west.

Gerald Massey, the English poet is living temporarily in Brooklyn. He is a man of medium height with a scanty grayish beard, a high, intelligent forehead, and keen, restless gray eyes. He will lecture.

Babu Protab Chunder Mozoomdar, the distinguished Hindoo reformer, who has been in the United States for six weeks, is the guest of Rev. David N. Utter, pastor of the Unitarian Church of the Messiah, Chicago.

Bishop Green of Mississippi, now in his 84th year, is the only survivor of the Episcopal convention of 1822. He has been sixty-three years in holy orders and forty-four years in the episcopate.

Hamilton university, in Minnesota, which recently received $25,000 from Mr. Joseph Dean, has received an additional gift of $50,000 from Rev. J. F. Chaffee, D. D., of Minneapolis, to endow the chair of mental science.

Mr. Ruskin said recently in his lectures on "Art in England," before the Oxford University students, that the destiny of Englishmen seemed to be "to live in cities twenty miles wide, and to travel from one to the other underground."

James Gordon Bennett is said by persons who have seen him in Paris lately to have become "prematurely old. His hair is turning gray, and he talks slow and precise in movement as if old man." His chief amusement now is baccarat.

John Bright makes notes and headlines for his speeches, and with great care writes down and commits to memory all the important passages. Gladstone merely jots down facts and figures, and for expression trusts entirely to the moment.

President Arthur has taken up the fashion of riding horseback, using as his colt, which he sits very well. It is a Kentucky horse, which he bought last fall for this special purpose, and almost every afternoon he can be seen coming out from the White house stables.

The death is announced of Professor P. T. Riess, the well-known physicist. He was the first to be elected to the Prussian Academy of Sciences, being chosen in 1842. Frederick the Great, it may be remembered, refused to sanction the election of Moses Mendelssohn.

It is related that when Lawrence Barrett saw a tramp in his back yard he calls out to him: "Thou old Ionian Saturian, if I catch thy Phœnician footprints around these premises again, I'll break thy gandoids, vertebræ, and hand thy Silurian remains over to the guardians of the people."

They have a story in New York that young William K. Vanderbilt has sunk all his fortune, and that his father has refused to provide him with further capital. He gave him $100,000 a year to live on, however, and with that the young man ought to be able to look the wolf at the door square in the eye.

The new lord mayor (Fowler) is of good birth and education, a college graduate and much traveled. He is partner in Fowler, Dimsdale & Co., a London banking house founded by Baron Dimsdale, a physician, who went to Russia to inoculate the Empress Catharine, and whom she loaded with money and honors.

Victor Hugo has been interviewed by a Mormon deputation, and it is said that they urged him to abandon liberal and free practices. As Hugo is something of a Mormon himself, having lived with two women a good share of his life, he would not have experienced much difficulty in complying with their request.

A letter from Washington says: "Fat, good-natured Tom Reed, of Maine, is the parliamentary leader of the republicans in the house. You wouldn't think to look at his 300 pounds of adipose matter that he could be savage, but on occasions he can worry the democrats more than any one on the republican side. For real aggravation he has a faculty given to few men."

Mr. Vanderbilt's first words after colliding with a vehicle the other day were to inquire if the man he had run into was injured. Some months ago Mr. Vanderbilt met with a similar accident, and while he was not hurt himself, the injuries to the other man, whose doctor's bills he paid, cost him something like $7. No wonder he was solicitous about this other fellow.

Albert Jay Jones, of Providence, R. I., who has lived long in Italy, proposes to give to the government of the United States Monte Mario, an estate of fifteen acres in the suburbs of Rome. The building is beautifully situated and contains more than fifty rooms. It is valued at about $40,000. It is proposed to establish an American academy of the fine arts in Rome.

Judge Thomas Settle, of the United States district court of Florida, is in poor health. A few years ago he was a splendid specimen of robust virgorous manhood. He is a native of North Carolina, was for years a supreme court judge in that state, and ran for governor on the republican ticket. He presided over the republican national convention in Philadelphia in 1872.

Governor-elect Hoadly, of Ohio, having been asked who her husband intends upon inaugurating the usual inauguration display, replied: "I am opposed to it on principle. To me it appears utterly undemocratic. There is no sensible reason why the civil governor of a state should be inducted into office with military pomp. It may be admissible in the case of the president of the United States, but that is open to debate."

Old Uncle John Shipton, of Virginia City, is dead. Uncle John was a big-eared man, born in the famed and classic county of Pike, in the state of Missouri, and, was once a slave. He will go down to posterity as the first man who advanced the idea that garden truck could be grown on the barren slopes of Mount Davidson. He put the idea into practice, and many an old Comstocker, when hears of Uncle John Shipton's death, will smack his lips over the remembrance of the prices he got for the old man's sass to produce. This old reactionist was ripe when he dropped—aged LXXX.

The academic Franciscan's first annual public address occurred on November 15. M. Bousse, the president, delivered a lengthy speech upon the prizes for virtue found by years ago by M. Montyon. The first of these prizes, 3,000 francs, was awarded to an old sailor named Pierre Levielle, who for the last forty years has been a fisherman on the Dunkerque and Calais. The courageous veteran has saved no less than eighty lives in the course of his career, and has rescued twelve vessels from a state of danger. Both now near 90 years of age, and is decorated with the medals and the Croix d'Honneur. The second prize, of 2,000 francs, is given to the Abbe Marbeau, who has been very conspicuous for his good works on behalf of the deformed in mind as well as in body. The speech of M. Bousse, detailing the lives and deeds of those to whom the numerous prizes were awarded, was a long catalogue of heroic actions.—*Paris Corr. London Telegraph.*

ARTICLES OF INCORPORATION.

The following articles of incorporation have been filed in the office of Hon. R. P. Barbert, secretary of state at Salem, from counties outside of Multnomah, during the year just closed:

January 7, 1883—Clifton Packing Company, Incorporators, L. G. Barnes, J. A. Anderson and Frank L. Clifton. Capital stock $50,000. Packing and preserving of salmon, meats etc.

January 19—La Creole Rock Company, Dallas, Oregon. Incorporators, Jan. 2. Daly, N. L. Butler, William P. Wright. Capital stock $10,000. To work and maintain a quarry.

January 25—A Dutch American packing Company of Shaver, Astoria incorporators, Nicolas Bohmer, A. Young, Jno. L. Hetzeth. Capital stock $12,000. Preservation of meats, fish, vegetables, etc.

January 25—Stevens' Long Lakeside and Big Creek Boom, Astoria, Arch. Mattman, Patrick Hogg, Jno. O'Neil. Capital stock $2,000. Improvement, protection and relief of its members.

February 13—Reading Bay Transportation Company, Coos Bay, Oregon. William Merchey, Thos. E. Parker, A. J. McMillan. Capital stock $8000. Transportation of passengers and freight.

February 15—Albany Lodge No. 105, I. C. A. B. Albany incorporators: Leon Bedford, M. Pepper, H. A. Englander. Capital stock $500. Mutual relief and benefit of its members.

February 16—Watson's Road company, Astoria, Incorporators, A. A. McGuire, D. M. Warren, Pearl J. Taylor. Capital stock $25,000. To construct a road from Smith's Point to Stimpson Landing.

February 28—Hapo Fish Packing company, Astoria Incorporators, M. J. Kinney, W. S. Mosier, jr., W. A. Wood. Capital stock $8000. Packing and preserving fish, meats, vegetables, etc.

March 1—Deschutes Lumber and Wood Boom company, Bend Springs. Incorporators, J. Moore, W. H. Moore, G. W. Lawson. Capital stock $100. Constructing and operating a road in Wasco county.

March 5—Koinquon Packing company, Astoria. Incorporators, R. Pfaffle, C. Scrar, a Iversen. Capital stock $10,000. Canning and preserving salmon, etc.

March 12—Land and Cottage Association of Rock River, Oregon. Incorporators, E. Smith, T. Dayton, W. A. Avery. Capital stock $25,000. Prosecuting general real estate business.

March 13—Columbia Cemetery Association. Incorporators, J. M. Scott, Thomas M. Haynie, H. Kruger, Providing place for burial purposes.

March 13—Knights of Pythias Library Association, Salem. Incorporators, John M. Wright, A. D. Crossman, George H. Burdick. Capital stock $25 00. For the purchase and operation of steam fire engine.

May 20—Masonic Building Association of Union, Or. Incorporators, S. G. Reed, James Jacob Auber, William Hutchinson. Capital stock $3000. Erection of a Masonic hall.

May 23—Adams Real Estate Association, Western Incorporation. Incorporators, Jacob Stalling, P. A. Worthington, J. F. Adams, J. Hoffman, J. Simons. Capital stock, $20,000. Object, the purchase and sale of real estate, etc.

May 26—Mount Union Cemetery Association, Circ'ville, A. Newton, E. Wadsworth, Caleb Davis, Wm. Robinson, M. Allen, Geo. M. Kizer, A. B. Newton, G. G. Newton, N. J. Newton, R. D. Runkle, T. H. Cooper. Providing suitable place for burial purposes.

March 15—Columbia River Navigation Company, The Dalles. John M. Marden, A. S. Mack) sto. George Allen; capital stock, $30,000. Transportation of passengers and freight.

March 15—Douglas County Artesian Well Company, W. G. Woodward G. N. Frazer, N. P. Bell Incorporators; capital stock, $10,000. Sinking artesian wells.

March 19—Council's Parking Company, Astoria. Incorporators, E. R. Howes, E. W. Gotchell, F. S. Gotchell. Capital stock, $6000. Packing, canning and preserving fish.

March 19—Clatsop Mill Company Astoria. Incorporators, P. N. Hibbard, E. W. Gotchell, F. S. Gotchell. Capital stock, $6000. Packing, canning and preserving fish.

March 19—Council's Packing Company, Astoria. Incorporators, L. G. Barnes, J. A. Anderson and Frank L. Clifton. Capital stock, $50,000. Packing and preserving of salmon, meats etc.

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January 25—A Dutch American packing Company of Shaver, Astoria incorporators, Nicolas Bohmer, A. Young, Jno. L. Hetzeth. Capital stock $12,000. Preservation of meats, fish, vegetables, etc.

January 25—Stevens' Long Lakeside and Big Creek Boom, Astoria, Arch. Mattman, Patrick Hogg, Jno. O'Neil. Capital stock $2000. Improvement, protection and relief of its members.

February 13—Reading Bay Transportation Company, Coos Bay, Oregon. William Merchey, Thos. E. Parker, A. J. McMillan. Capital stock $8000. Transportation of passengers and freight.

February 15—Albany Lodge No. 105, I. C. A. B. Albany incorporators: Leon Bedford, M. Pepper, H. A. Englander. Capital stock $500. Mutual relief and benefit of its members.

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May 23—Adams Real Estate Association, Western Incorporation. Incorporators, Jacob Stalling, P. A. Worthington, J. F. Adams, J. Hoffman, J. Simons. Capital stock, $20,000. Object, the purchase and sale of real estate, etc.

May 26—Mount Union Cemetery Association, Circ'ville, A. Newton, E. Wadsworth, Caleb Davis, Wm. Robinson, M. Allen, Geo. M. Kizer, A. B. Newton, G. G. Newton, N. J. Newton, R. D. Runkle, T. H. Cooper. Providing suitable place for burial purposes.

March 31—Clatsop Mills Company, Salem. Incorporators, John M. Wright, A. Brant, C. S. Robinson. Capital stock, $200,000. Erection of sawing and other mills, purchase and sale real estate, etc.

June 6—Jenson Can Filling Machine Company, Astoria. Incorporators, M. Jenson, John Fox M. J. Kinney. Capital stock, $500. To manufacture patent can filling machine.

June 6—Presbyterian church of Jacksonville, Incorporators, C. C. Beekman, Kasper Kubli, William Hoffman. Capital stock $, $ 00. For prosecution of public worship.

August 8—Corvallis Prospecting and Mineral Development Company, Baker City, Oregon. Capital stock $100,000. Incorporators, David Gilchrist, Joseph Strodt, W. W. Travilion, R. D. McCord, James H. Slaton, W. L. Burkham, E. H. McOmber. Owning and developing mines.

September 22—King's Prairie and Quartzville Wagon Road company, Salem. Incorporators, Hamilton Smith, L. m M. Smith and James K. Kelly. Capital stock $10,000. To construct a road from King's Prairie to Quartzville.

October 8—Depot Water company, La Grande. Incorporators, H. W. Gray, A. C. Huntington, L. Bar. Capital stock $2500. To conduct water for irrigating and other purposes.

October 25—Christian Church of Forest Grove. Incorporators: S. H. Weitel, Philip Fox, Hugh F. Walker. Capital stock $400. To erect an house of worship.

October 6—Irrigating Canal company, a Grande. Incorporators, George Gretchler A. Hunter, John A. Childers. Capital stock $7,000. To conduct water for irrigating purposes.

October 6—Alsipaw Farmers' Irrigating Ditch Company, Wasco. Incorporators E. H. Cornell, W. G. Thompson, Chas. W. Pierce. Capital stock $2,000. To construct and maintain an irrigating ditch.

October 27—Pacific Rowing Company, Astoria. Incorporators, Henry Himbold, Thomas Burns, Earnest Paplandt. Capital stock, $1,000. To carry on the business and sale of rowing boats.

October 28—First Baptist church of Merrill. Incorporators, George Davis, J. O. Charles, C. Woodward. Capital stock $1200. Object, to locate worship.

December 26—Independent Christian church, Independence. Incorporators: I. Van Dusen, J. M. Butler, W. C. Richardson. Capital stock $500. Object, religious worship.

October 27—Benedictine Mariedale Cemetery Association, Harrisburg. Incorporators, Leander Bilz, F. O. Barger, John H. Berg, T. R. Jones, O. P. Miles, J. Taylor, G. P. Barger, T. R. Barger, Jos. H. Elizabeth Eby, Martha Barger, A. B. Couch, J. H. Couch, Cora L. A. McClain, Daniel McClain, Mary A. Boggs, Emeline Fraker, Sarah Masfield. To provide a place for burial purposes.

November 2—Printing and Publishing Company, Astoria. Incorporators, A. W. Berry, H. Welch, O. J. Curtis. Capital stock $5,000. To publish a newspaper, etc.

November 2—Wasco Hills Missionary Baptist Church, in Marion county. Incorporators, W. T. Patton, John W. Short, J. D. Barby; capital stock $1000. To build and maintain a house of worship.

November 2—Bank of McMinnville. Incorporators, D. P. Thompson, John Wortman H. C. Wortman; capital stock, $5,000. To conduct a general banking business.

November 25—Spring field Ledge, No. 7, I. O. O. F., Springfield. Incorporators, A. Sidwell, Solomon Wickham, I. C. Stewart; capital stock, $50 Object, mutual relief and benefit of its members.

December 4—East Road River Ditch Company, Hood River. Incorporators, Davis Peters, Joseph Divers, William L. Dethe; capital stock, $600. To construct and maintain ditches for irrigating and other purposes.

December 10—Garfield Parking Company, Garfield. Incorporators, Charles Whitaker, A. A. Bailey, Chester Thayer; capital stock, $5,000. Packing fish, etc.

December 11—Astoria Box Company. Incorporators, H. Wessle, William Metzger, Elizabeth Metzger; capital stock, $2,000. Manufacture of boxes and cases.

December 12—Astoria Workingmen's Protective Union, Astoria. Incorporators, John Stefsmar, Henry Freeman, Andrew Sturing; capital stock $100. Relief and protection of its members.

December 20—Ferry Canyon and John Days Lumber and Wood Road Company, John Days Incorporators: H. Hagner, J. R. Martin, J. B. Wheat. Capital stock $600. Construction and maintenance of a wagon road in Wasco county.

Dec. 27—Dallas Amusement Club, Salem. To encourage athletic sports and pastimes. Incorporators: George Rogers, Alex Sweeney, W. L. Dugan, P. E. Keller, E. M. Barker. Capital stock, $1000.

Dec. 27—First Spiritual Religious Association of Clackamas county, Oregon City. Incorporators: William Pfaff, jr., Chas. Buckman, John Keller, M. C. Abbey. Object, to maintain and forward spiritualism at camp-meets.

J. F. BEALL.

March, Texas, June 7, 83.

This is to certify that I have used Allen's Lung Balsam for a severe cough, and have found it to be the best remedy I have ever used for that purpose. I have also used it in my family with the best results. We have used three bottles and it has entirely cured my wife and child. I feel it my duty to say that I have found no equal to Allen's Lung Balsam for coughs, colds, etc. FRANK S. HAMMOND.

THE CITY OF CANTON.

Historical Sketch of a Famous City of China—Its Temples, Idols, Theomythiers and Population—Its Commercial Importance Industries and Growth.

Boston Herald.

In view of the fact that the chinese empire is generally considered to be either a proper subject on the part of Canton, something in regard to the city and its commerce may perhaps be of interest to the world at large. The subject has been well set forth the closing of this port would have been equivalent to subjecting a foreign trade with China, but since then they have been opened a number of other ports, and that always large proportion of the export trade of Canton is gone by other routes. The closing therefore, will have no material effect upon the foreign trade of Canton. Indeed, such is undoubtedly the intention of the Chinese government, and steps will be taken, the same being a matter of policy, in the first case a matter of policy, solely of protecting the foreigner from the violence of the populace, and secondly to prevent the foreigner from getting into the interior of the country, and thereby obtaining a knowledge of the weakness of the empire, which would lead to its being overrun and conquered. The city of Canton is the capital of the province of Kwangtung, or the Eastern province of China. It is situated on the north bank of the Pearl river, in north latitude 23 degrees 7 minutes 30 seconds, and east longitude 113 degrees, 14 minutes 30 seconds, and is totally unlike any in Europe, Mexico and America. It is the only city in the world which is entirely surrounded by water, and which has no suburbs. It lies at the point of the White Cloud hills, along the banks of the river, which at every tide rises and falls about 12 feet, and nearly in the northwest of Hong kong.

CANTON'S ANTIQUITY.

The earliest history of the city date back ten centuries before Christ, but leaders were then content rated there prior to that time. It now grows its eighth and ninth walls, and has a population of 2,000,000 to 3,000,000 regular market-women, and as to density of custom ship listed with the Manchus as seventh in the country in 1842, this is probably quite about 1,000 efforts to reduce it for the space of eleven years, and was hardly carried by machinery. Martial statute that 10,000 men were to be left in the city as the nucleus of a force of 25,000 men, but the movement and during the siege was useless, as dent as to the native troops. Since then has been rebuilt and has increased in prosperity until it is regarded as the second city in the empire for size, and probably at present the first in wealth. The foundations of the city walls proved an easy task, for upper and lower strata of rock, from forty to fifty feet thick, and from twenty-five to forty feet high, lie there ing an esplanade on the inside, and just wide enough for the ramparts on the outside. The houses are built mainly of brick, and are of two, three and four stories on the north, it can hardly be seen when walking through the city. There are twelve outer gates, four in the partition wall, and two water gates, through which boats pass, one to the east and one to the west. A ditch once encompassed the wall, but it is now dry on the northern side. On the inside there is a wide street, and within this, and of the canals already mentioned, which run out, of which there is a branch of the Pearl river, which flows through the city from the south. The gates are all shut at night, and a guard is that stood near them to preserve order.

A VIEW OF THE CITY.

The appearance of the city, when viewed from the hills to the north, is not at all inviting. Like an expanse of reddish roofs, often concealed by a thick haze of smoke, which rises from the houses, relieved by a few large trees, and interspersed five high, red poles used for flagstaffs. Two pagodas shoot up within the walls far above the water level, one of which, the five-storied Flowery pagoda near the northern gate, forms the most conspicuous objects in the prospect. To the spectator, at this elevation, the city has a peculiar feature in the uniformity of lands of different colors and hues, from stationary, old or relaying, and all presumptive with the exception of the residences of officers, mandarins, merchants, and rich and luxurious people, who have several spacious and picturesque. Could we wander one day, in the channel of the city, once named the Pearl river, we should find it full of sampans. Beyond, on the southern shore, lies the populous island of Honan, and green fields and fine trees are seen with farther in the distance. At the west on angle of this island the Pearl River divides, and the Macao passage sets apart a body of water flowing south, and from it is comparatively narrow, and before the city. The bottom the river is reached feet, but water for native boats comes at with a great deal of difficulty. The streets are generally narrow, being but 10 to 15 feet wide, and are about six inches lower than the center. Chinese engineers are said to be very skillful in laying out streets.

STREETS AND RESIDENCES.

Unlike other Chinese cities, the streets of Canton are paved with flat granite blocks, and the sewerage is excellent. The houses are generally built of mud, and are built, after the usual manner, are without windows, and are entirely open to the street during the summer months. Chinese houses are built in blocks, and have no windows except on the side next the street. They are constructed of wood, and are covered with tiles. The houses are generally built of mud, and are built, after the usual manner, are without windows, and are entirely open to the street during the summer months. Chinese houses are built in blocks, and have no windows except on the side next the street. They are constructed of wood, and are covered with tiles. The houses are generally built of mud, and are built, after the usual manner, are without windows, and are entirely open to the street during the summer months. Chinese houses are built in blocks, and have no windows except on the side next the street. They are constructed of wood, and are covered with tiles.

Following the ordinary practice of Pe Caliph Haroun Al Raschid the burgomaster of Brussels has lately been roamed to see for himself how the streets of the city under his government are guarded at night. Accordingly without giving notice of his intention, the zealous chief magistrate of the Belgian capital spent recently an entire night, attending from 10 o'clock in the evening till 7 o'clock in the morning, in personally visiting every police office and constable beside visiting in the same unexpected manner the various police officers and constables. It is satisfactory to learn that M. Buls found nothing to complain of in person in professional reading in effect of duty.

OREGON.

WE, THE UNDERSIGNED Druggists, take pleasure in certifying that we have sold WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY for many years and have no hesitancy in saying that it was well as one of the most reliable preparations in the market for all affections of the LUNGS, THROAT AND CHEST COMPLAINTS. We speak of no article making more universal satisfaction to those who use it, than this valuable remedy.

[Druggists' names]

Genuine unless signed "I. BUTTS" on the wrapper.

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THE GREAT

GERMAN REMEDY

FOR PAIN.

CURES

Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, Backache, Headache, Toothache, Sore Throat, Swellings, Sprains, Bruises, Burns, Scalds, Frost Bites.

AND ALL OTHER BODILY PAINS AND ACHES.

Sold by Druggists and Dealers in Medicine Everywhere.

THOS. CLARKE & CO.

AYER'S PILLS.

A large proportion of the diseases which cause human suffering result from derangements of the stomach and bowels, and ever. AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS act directly upon these organs, and are capable of restoring them to healthy action. Because of this power, they are the best remedy for Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Headache, Dysentery, and a host of other diseases, for all of which they are a safe, sure, prompt, and pleasant remedy. The extraordinary virtues of these Pills, as a purgative, are known to every civilized people, and they are universally recommended by the medical profession.

AYER'S PILLS are compounded of vegetable substances only, and are entirely free from calomel or any other poisonous ingredient.

A Sufferer from Headache writes:

"AYER'S PILLS are the only medicine I have found capable of relieving me when afflicted with sick headache. For this complaint I have long been a constant sufferer, and have tried many remedies, but without success, until I was induced to use your PILLS. After taking one box I was entirely cured, and have since had no return of the disease. I have also used AYER'S PILLS in my family, for Costiveness, Indigestion, and Biliousness, and find them to be the best cathartic I have ever used. They are the most effective and reliable medicine I have ever had, and I always keep a box on hand."—Mrs. Mary Goodwin, Bellingham, Mass.

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Sold by all Druggists & Dealers in Medicine.

All experiments discontinued. Use only Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

Children with Salt Rheum cured by it. Druggists & Dealers in Medicine.

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SALEM BAKERS' EXTRA AND FAMILY FLOUR,

Manufactured expressly for Family Bakers Export trade.

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A STARCH IN EVERY SACK.

The only Flour which has taken the First Medal at Mechanics' Fair three years in succession also First Prize at State Fair.

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CHARTER OAK STOVE

The BEST of All

Unrivalled in Appearance.
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Unsurpassed in Construction.
Unprecedented in Durability.
Unexcelled in Economy of Fuel.

Indisputed in the BROAD CLAIM of being the

VERY BEST OPERATING, QUICKEST SELLING, HANDSOMEST AND

Ever offered to the public.

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SOLD BY

CHAS. MADANTZ,

48 Third st., near Ash, Portland, Or.

LOSS AND GAIN.

CHARLES L.

[illegible] was taken sick a week ago
With [illegible] fever;
[illegible] he'd summoned [illegible]
[illegible] Doctor Sage.

[illegible] he'd [illegible]
[illegible] Sage's Remedy,
[illegible] he'd [illegible]
[illegible] Catarrh,
[illegible] he'd [illegible]
[illegible] Dollars,
[illegible] he'd [illegible]
[illegible] Charles L.

OREGON.

WE, THE UNDERSIGNED Druggists, take pleasure in certifying that we have sold WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY for many years and have no hesitancy in saying that it was well as one of the most reliable preparations in the market for all affections of the LUNGS, THROAT AND CHEST COMPLAINTS. We speak of no article making more universal satisfaction to those who use it, than this valuable remedy.

[Druggists' names]

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Incorporated.....July 29, 1851.

The Oregon Fire & Marine Ins. Co.

OF PORTLAND.

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OREGON BRANCH

HAMBURG-MAGDEBURG Fire Insurance Co,

OF HAMBURG.

Deposit in Oregon.....$50,000

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16 North Front St.

T. H. ALLEN, Jr., Manager.

Son of British } Fire and Marine
National } Insurance Co's.

Combined Capital.....$10,000,000

Deposit in Oregon.....$100,000

JAMES LADLAW & CO., Gen'l Agts.

16 North Front St.

T. H. ALLEN, Jr., Manager.

UNION INSURANCE COMPANY

OF SAN FRANCISCO.

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Capital.....$750,000

BRANCH OFFICE FOR OREGON.

North side Stark, bet. West & First, Portland.

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THE THAMES & MERSEY MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY,

OF LIVERPOOL.

Capital, subscribed.....$10,000,000
Capital paid up.....5,000,000
Reserve funds in addition to capital.....3,173,600
Cash Assets, 31st Dec., 1882.....8,173,600
Deposit in Oregon.....5,000

Risks accepted and POLICIES WRITTEN at the agency,

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PHILIP SCHUYLER, Agent.

IMPERIAL, LONDON, SOUTHERN & QUEEN

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With Reserve Liability of Stockholders.

F. S. Smith deposited with State Treasurer, Oregon.....$50,000

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W. F. BROWN, Manager.

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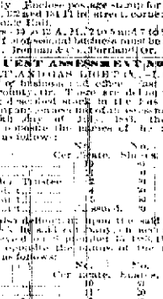

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SIXTY DAY BILLS on London purchased and SIGHT DRAFTS drawn on London, Dublin, Paris, Berlin, Frankfort and Hamburg.

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For 3 months 4 per cent.
" 6 " 5 "
" 9 " 6 "
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FIVE MILLIONS OF DOLLARS Loaned on Real Estate Mortgages in Oregon, Washington and Idaho Territories.

1882. Interest allowed on Deposits. 1882.

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DEPOSITORS, J. M. BARRETT, W. [illegible]
[illegible] Vice Pres't. [illegible]

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John [illegible] [illegible] Wilson, [illegible]
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Cap